NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 8,019.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE STANDARD PORTRAIT. NOW READS.

FAINTED FROM LIFE AT THE WILTE HOUSE, IN 1964

BY F. B. CARPENTER, AND MAGNITHENTLY REPRODUCED ON STEEL, IN LINE

CARPENTER'S "LINCOLN" ne equally historical! No other portrait can take its place

CARPENTER'S "LINCOLN."-MARSHALL'S "LINCOLN."

CARPENTER'S PORTRAIT,

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[Extract from a letter of the]

in Sir:

1 have seen various portraits of my seried husband, but not one that approached the trather effection of likewess of yours.

* More we could not sak or expect.

* With Mary Lincoln. Mr. F. B. CARPENTER.

FROM JOHN G. NICOLAY.

Private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. F. B. CARPENTER—My Dear Sir: * * * 1 have always zonsidered your portrait of Mr. Lincoln the beat ever taken of him; and you can therefore understand my desire to have a cept which and you can therefore understand my desire to have a cept which shall be as nearly as possible a reproduction. JOHN 6. NICOLAY.

PROM JOHN HAY.

Assistant Private Secretary.

LEGATION DIE ETATE UNIE PARIS, January 22, 1966.

My Dram Mr. Carrenyren: " I am edite asked what are best portrains of Mr. Lincoin. Those sold in the shope are mere carrestures. " " I am waiting for the enguaving of your persent to give the world the final idea of what Lincoin was. No man has your opportunities: it is only natural that none should have hed your success. Your friend.

PROW THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1866.

My DRAW Sin: The engraving of your portrait of Mr. Lincoln has
come abown me. I think if faithful and life-like, and remarkably well
seconded. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. SE-WARD.

FROM CHIRD JUSTICE CRASE.

WARRINGTON, December 3, 1986.

Mr. F. B. CARFENDER. Dear Sir. Mr. Halpin's engraving of your portrait of Mr. Lincoin reflects great credit on both artists. No one, am are, had such excellent opportunities as yourself for waking a good picture of the mertyred President; and you certainly improved when real. The likeness is very inithin and life-like. Mr. Lincoin's countenance had great mobility, and its expression varied much. I have seen inim often with that which you have given him. I think it also his best. Xours truly.

S. P. CHASE.

FACH THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WARRINGTON, D. C., Dec. J., 1965,
My Dram Mr. Carpentur: I have just seen Helpiu's engraving
of your experient juries of Mr. Lincoln. It is a very striking portait
of him, but I me not surprised at the fidelity, knowing your excellent
opportunities during your aix mentals at the White House, your daily
saidy of him, and the frequent sittings he gave you.

Mr. Lincoln siways space of your portrait as the best ever taken of
him; is represents him in his nost thoughtful and solemn mood,
weighed down with care and sadness, as those wito knew him best
were so often secutioned to see him. It is a work to be prized and
loved by all who appreciated him while living, and who restire his
worth and humor his memory since he has passed away. Your, very
truly.

PROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NATY.

NATY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON. Dec. 4, 1866.

F. B. CARPENTER—My Dear Str. Mt. Charles it. Brainerd is exhibited to me Halphri steel engaving of your original portrait our late President. I am better pleased with it and with the keene our late President. I am better pleased with it and with the keene with any engaved portrait. I have seen of Mr. Lincoln, as also rely congranulate back you and Mr. Halpin, on the success you also not be success you have achieved.

Very respectfully, GIBEON WELLLES.

TRON MR HUNTINGTON, THE ARTHST,

[Freeldent Nameual Academy of Design, New York,]

NO.68 EAST TWENTISTEN ST. NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

Mt DEAR Ma. Campenten: I congrainties you on the success with which Me. Halpin has entraved your study portrait of Mr. Lincoln. The benevolence, sincerity, and tender meisochely which you cought from the life are reproduced with a shifful hand, and the effect is rich, foll, and striatic. I am eare it will prove a favorite with the sector-mercasing multitude who revere the memory of the greet original. Most truly yours.

D. HUNTINGTON.

MR. CARPENTER- My Dear Str. Halpin has done your fine truth full partials of Lincoln full justice: it is a triumph of the engagers are and I cannot out offer my contratinations that you have been so adjy supported in your effort to bring within the reach of the public a standard pottrait of our late President.

Tour sincerely.

FREDERICK E. CHURCIL

The well-known Line-Engraver, his Freshent U. S. Bank-Note Co.].
OYTAWA. Cassas. Dec. 16, 1806.
F. H. CARPANTER-My Dear Ser. 2 and familiar with Happin's engraving from your portrait of Mr. Lincoln, having seen it is all the sleger. To say that His is the best work of the kind ever exercised in America is as little as I can say and do the engraving

practice. In America is as single as fact any sact one engineer, practice. Enthewing that this portrait will be excepted as the standard portrait by the public. I saw very truly yours, ALFRED JONES. OF SANISHEST ENGRAPERS. NO. 40 FRANKLISS. NO. 40 FRANKLISS. NO. 40 FRANKLISS. T. NEW YORK. Dec. 10, 1066. DRAKETS. It gives me pleasure to testfy to the excellence of the DRAKETS. It gives me pleasure to testfy to the excellence of the young independ in a heyond all comparison the finest work of the kind over executed in this country. Respectfully, &c. J. C. BUTTRE.

First executed in this country. Responsibly, &C. J. L. BUTCHIE.

I fully concur in the above opinion.

A. H. RITCHIE.

Artist's Fronts. +11 | Inclu Fronts. +7 75

A gents women to sell the above. Sold by subscription only. Address for the East.

A. J. Dill NollN. Publisher.

So. L. Fortners. No. York.

For Ohis and Michigan. F. C. S. A. C. ROVE. Cleveland Ohis description of the accurate of the Control of Control o

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS-NO VOTE OR THE RE-BRASKA BILL IN THE SENATE-DISCUSSION ON

In the Senate te-day several bills were introduced ad referred. The most important of them was from Mr. Pomeroy, to provide for the substitution of National Bank notes for greenbacks as a currency. It month during 1867, and two millions per mouth thereafter, of the Government Treasury Notes. It was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Ross of Kansas introduced a joint resolution on the subject of Reconstruction. It declares in its preamble that certain of the States lately in rebellion have rejected the Constitutional Amendment, and directs the Reconstruction Committee to report upon some plan for the government of such States under authority of the United States. This was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed. At 1 o'clock the bill to admit Nebraska came up, and, as upon previous days, the dis-cussion upon it took a very wide range, and embraced the whole subject of reconstruction. In the course of a strong argument, strongly put. Mr. Howard centra-dicted the assertion that Congress had ever agreed to readmit the Rebel States as fast as they should ratify the pending amendment. He certainly would not admit them, he said, until the Amendment was a part of the Constitution of the United States. He urged as a good reason why the braska came up, and, as upon previous days, the disthe Amendment was a part of the Constitution of the United States. He urged, as a good reason why the new States of Colorado and Nebraska should be ad-mitted, the President's declaration in his St. Louis speech that he meant to veto all the acts of the present speech that he meant to veto all the acts of the present Congress. If Mr. Johnson, the locum tenens of the Presidency, as Howard called him, intended to adhere to this declaration, it was clearly the duty of the Republican party in the Senate to fortify itself and strengthen itself to override his vetoes. Reverdy Johnson followed Howard in a long argument, in which he was assisted, as usual with him, by liberal drafts on the law library, the Federalet the Lucitors and the Chief Institute. It seemed alist, the Justices and the Chief Justices. It seemed as if a vote was about to be reached at 4:30, but Mr. as it a vote was about to be reached at 4.50, out and Summer, Gratz Brown and a few others had deter-mined to stave it off, and, after two hours spent in dilatory motions, the Senate adjourned without reach: imp any result. From the character of the opposition to the measure, there is little to be hoped for in the

Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill, and struck out the first item it came to, being the salary of the Pardon Clerk to the President. Mr. Scofield (Pa.) stated that he had been informed that Adams Express Company delivered pardons in Alabama, last Summer, for brokers here at \$300 apiece, cash on deivery. A brief but spirired debate ensued, under the and Assessors appointed during the recess, except in cases of death or resignation, unless they were con-firmed by the Senate. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Bingham (Ohio) said that, if it proved true that officers had been removed without cause, and for corrupt and political purposes, then the fact was a high crime and misdemeanor within the purview of the Constitution. At this remark Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania jumped up excitedly from his seat and exclaimed—"The President's acts stand for themselves. Stop your threats and go on with your impeachment." Mr. Bingham disclaimed having threatened impeachment. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania said that the Secretary of the Navy had detailed a Board of regular officers who sat in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard during the late campaign and dictated the political views and votes of its employés in favor of 'my policy;' and he declared that the report of the Board was on file in the Department. Mr. Stevens shut off debate on the ground that it was taking too

wide range, and the House went on with the bill strik-ing out all appropriations for the new Bureau of Staing out all appropriations for the new Bureau of Statistics and debating the Agricultural appropriations, but finely leaving them untouched. The bill was not finished. There are 30 members now on the Speaker's list who desire the floor to make speeches on the President's Message. An effort was made to have to-morrow devoted exclusively to speechmaking on the President's Message. It failed. Mr. Stevens, who is anxious for the House to do some work, stated that the speechmaking members would have ample time during the two weeks' holidays to deliver themselves of their speeches. Just holidays to deliver themselves of their speeches. Just before the House adjourned, Mr. Stevens called up his bill of last session, known as the Enabling act. It has been amended in several particulars, and was ordered to be reprinted. Mr. Stevens intends having immediate action upon the bill after the holi-days. It is doubtful if there are enough members here to make a quorum to-morrow. A memorial was presented in the House from citizens of Lancaster, Pa., praying for a contraction of the currency. It went to the Ways and Means.

currency. It went to the Ways and Means.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have decided not to report the bill which passed the House

at the last session respealing the neutrality laws.

The Finance Committee of the Senate meet on Friday, and will continue to hold daily sessions until the new tariff bill is completed. They intend giving all the various interests involved a full and fair heaving. They hope to have the bill ready on the reassembling of Congress in January. A large delegation of wool growers are here. They have prepared some very important statistics bearing upon the wool interests, and favor a higher duty on wool than is now imposed.

favor a higher duty on wool than is now imposed.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Pomeroy to make National Bank notes a legal tender, upon the same footing of greenbacks, and to prevent the Secretary from retiring more than \$1,000,000 per month, instead of \$4,000,000, as now provided, is strongly urged upon Congress by leading financial men from New-York and the West. The bill is before the Senator of ate Finance Committee, who intend to give it early

onsideration.
It is certain that the District Suffrage bill will be returned, with the President's "objections," but it is equally certain that it will afterward pass the two Houses, and be made a law in spite of those objec-

The House Committee on Territories have under consideration the several bills referred to them providing for the reorganization of the Southern States. A majority of the Committee favor some such arrangement, and during the Christmas holidays Gen. Ashley, the Chairman, will prepare a bill in accordance with their views. Representative Julian of Indiana to-day received a letter from Mobile, Alabama, in which the received a letter from Mobile, Alabama, in which the writer represents that there are 15,000 persons, white and black, in that vicinity, who are pleased with his bill giving the Southern States Territorial Governments, preliminary to their complete restoration. In response to the question what they shall do to help the measure, he had advised that its friends send potitions to Congress and hold public meetings.

meetings.

The Senate yesterday, in executive session, rejected the nomination of Thos. Makin as Collector of the Tweltth District of New York. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will appoint B. Platt Carpenter, who held the place prior to Makin's

appointment.

Mr. Weed is here for the purpose of urging the appointment of Cornelius S. Franklin as Naval Officer or the Port of New-York, instead of Homer J. Frank-

lin as Collector:
Sunset Cox arrived here this morning and is pressing Col. Wood of Brooklyn for Naval Officer.
A leading member of the South Carolina Legislature arrived here a few days ago, having been deputed by the members of that body to confer with the Republican members of Congress in regard to the present condition of the affairs of the country. He present condition of the analys of the country. He states that the people of his State are desirous of ascertaining, if possible, whether, in the event of the adaption of the Constitutional Amendment by South Carolina, Representatives from that State will be Carolina. Representatives from that State will be admitted to their seats in Congress. It appears that the impression is very general throughout the South that, in case they should adopt the Amendment, their that, in case they should adopt the Amendment, their Representatives would not be admitted. This argument is used with great force by a large majority of the people. During his stay here he has talked very freely with leading members of both Houses, the flex year he has traversed the whole area of the State, making it his special business to catch the feelings and sentiments of the people. He represents them as in a very unprosperous condition. The crops, as a general thing, have not yielded anything like what was expected. The negroes have been working well, but the fear now is that the latture of the crops will bring our suffering among them this form for the motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the crops will bring our suffering among them this form for particular to the construction of anish revenue t

Winter and may create trouble. He made the important statement that there are now at least one hundred and fifty thousand more blacks than there are whites in South Carolina. The leaders of the people are well aware of this fact, and they fear that,

people are well aware of this fact, and they fear that, in case of any trouble arising between the whites and blacks, the State, being out of the Union, would not be able to call on the Government for protection. This apprehension has worked on their minds to such an extent that there is an evident disposition to accept the Constitutional Amendment and thus make themselves cate. They also begin to apprehend that, in case the amendment is not accepted. Universal Negro Suffrage will surely come, and with the present great preponderance of is not accepted. Universal Negro Suffrage will surely come, and, with the present great prependerance of negroes over the whites, would place the latter at the mercy of the former. He leaves for home to-morrow, mercy of the former. He leaves for nome to morrow, carrying with him, he says, the assurances of leading Republican Congressmen that it is the intention of Congress to carry out in good faith the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment, in case of its adoption by the Southern States. The Legislature of South Carolina is now in session, and he will immediately lay before that body the results of his mission, and he

lay before that bedy the results of his mission, and he hinks it will immediately adopt the Amendment.

The visit of Gov. Worth and others to Washington was with reference to the order of Gen. Sickles, forbidding the infliction of corporeal punishment by sentence of the Courts of the State of North Carolina, and the order from the Freedmen's Bareau forbidding the binding out of contractions of the Carolina of the Carolina of the Carolina of the courts of the State of North Carolina, and the order from the Freedmen's Bareau forbidding the binding out of the Carolina of colored orphans after they are over fourteen years of age. The delegation to-day had separate interviews with the President and Gen. Howard. The explanations and representations made will, it is believed, lead to an arrangement satisfactory to all parties in-

terested in these questions.

Representative Pike's Special Committee to inquire into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers

into the facts attending the murder of Union Soldiers in South Carolina expect to leave Washington for Charleston on Friday to investigate the subject.

The Government has it in contemplation to place Admiral Farragut next Spring in command of the Mediterranean squadron. It is understood that the gallant Admiral would be delighted to revisit the shores of the Mediterranean, where he had been in the early part of his life.

shores of the Mediterranean, where he had been in the early part of his life.

An extensive case of confiscation under the Revenue Laws came to light at Cleveland on Monday. Between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds of steel carriage springs of excellent quality, manufactured in Canada, were shipped to the United States in under-valuation, only about half the original cost being placed upon them as their real value. The property under the Revenue laws was thus forfeited to the Government, and cannot fall much short of \$30,000 in value. It is stated that there is a large manufactory in Canada, through whose instrumentality it is proposed to undersell the American manufacturers by exporting in under American manufacturers by exporting in under valuation, and there is no doubt that this species of fraud to a large extent has been carried on for some

The business of the Money Order Officer is creasing so rapidly, having 473 offices in working order, that an effort is being made to erect it into a

separate bareau.

At the Masonic Fair in this city, pictures of Lincoln, Grant, and Lee are being voted for at a dollar a ticket. The first night the votes for Lee were nine times as many as for the others. Last night the discussion over Lee's superiority was so great that it

The President has directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Bilaire Devault, convicted in September, 1866, in the United States District Court of Massachusetts of smuggling, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500. Also, to Egisto Delaborne, convicted in February, 1866, in the United States District Court of New-Jersey, of having in his nossession counterfeit United Jersey, of having in his possession counterfeit United States Bank notes, and sentenced to three years' im-

The Supreme Court of the United States is now en The Supreme Court of the United States is now engaged hearing the arguments in the famous prize case of the Peterhoff, the British vessel captured by the United States ateamer Vanderbilt in February, 1862, on the way to Matamoros. The case excites great interest, as it involves the validity of the pretended neutral trade to Matamoros. The Hon. Titian J. Coffey of Philadelphia, and Assistant Attorney-General Ashton represent the Government, and Judges Marvin and Sherwood, and A. F. Smith, esq., of New-York, the claimants. The New-York Bank tax cases will next be argued.

New-York, the claimants. The New-York Bank tax cases will next be argued.

The Report of our Superintendent of the Mint, shows the gold, silver and copper coinage from 1793 to 1866 inclusive, as \$987,500,000. The gold coinage was about \$845,500,000, the silver, \$136,333,330; and the copper, \$5,500,000. The total coinage of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, during the first eight months of this year, was \$9,642,000 of gold, and nearly \$500,000 of silver. As there was a subsequent increase, the director thinks the business of the year will be fully up to the average. will be fully up to the average.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1866.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) presented the petition of manufacturers of silk articles for increased tariff. It was eferred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. FOGG (Rep., N. H.) presented the petition of citizens of low Hampshire for a Constitutional amendment to prevent attactions on account of color. Referred to the Committee with Judiciary.

on the Judiciary.

PRINTING THE LAND AND TREASURY REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably upon the resolution to print 5,000 aditional copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, thick was narred.

nich was passed. Mr ANTHONY, from the Committee on Public Lands, re-Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Public Lands re-ported a joint resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the last report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with maps, in different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris Ex-hibition. Mr. ANTHONY stated in reporting the above that the cost of printing the report; would be \$80,000. Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Printing to suspend the publication of the Volunteer Army Register. The resolution was taken up, and referred to the Military Committee.

ommittee.
PERVATE BILL PASSED—THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem. Maryland) reported from the Judi-lary Committee a joint resolution to allow Charles Clark. U.
Marshal for Maine \$3.018 public money destroyed by the

ciary Committee a joint resolution to allow Charles Clark, U.

S. Marshal for Maine St.0is public money destroyed by the
Porland fire, July 4, 1et6. It was passed.

On motion of Mr. MURGAN (Rep. N. Y.) the Committee on
Finance was discharged from further consideration of the
petition of the Board of Underwriters for an appropriation
for the removal of the wreak of the steamship Scotland, and
the subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE REGILLER MERTINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep. N. Y.) reported from the Judiciary
Committee the House bill to fix the time for the regular
meeting of Congress, with an amendment. The bill as passed
by the House is as follows:

SECTION. I That in addition to the present regular times of meet
ing of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Nich Congress of
the United States, and of sect successing Congress thereafter, at it
of clock meridian on the 4th of March, the day on which the term be
gine for which the Congress is elected, succept that when the 4th of
March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shell take place at the
same horse on the meet successing day.

SEC. 7. That exclient? of the set approved July 29, 1995, and
the day on the meet successing day
and it expenses of the
Government for the year ending June 30, 1807, and for other purpose, have one the meet successing day.

SEC. 7. That exclient is one of the sunday drift expenses of the
Government for the year ending June 30, 1807, and for other purpose, have one amended that the Sensitor or Representative in Congress,
when the purpose of the congress have immediately preceding
session.

The Onliciary Committee recommend that the second section

The Onliciary Committee recommend that the second section

who has been a sublewante for survey, shall receive any allowants for survey, shall receive any allowants for survey. The Indiciary Committee recommend that the second section. The Indiciary Committee recommend that the second section be stricken out and the following inserted in her of fit. That no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation or sublegge for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing bill the additional session provided for by the foregoing bill that and to be printed.

the edditional session provides by the cropsing one.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep. III) from the Judiciary Committee reported the House bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with the amendment to strike one fine the instruction which provides that a vication of the provisions of this act shall be a feloxy and upon conviction the offenders hall be imprisoned from one to five years. It was ordered to be writted as amended.

of this act shall be a fronty and space are. It was ordered to be printed as amended.

REGIGANI/ATION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr ROSS (Rep. Kansas) introduced the following resolution which was ordered to be on the table and be printed.

Wherear, The Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the XXIXIX Congress, known as "Article Is" and submitted to the averal States for their acceptance or rejection, not bear accepted by a constitutional majority of the States, and certain sections of the country lately in rebellion being deemed thereby in dauge of falling into a state of manchy, by reason of their having no systematic civil government: Threefore, he if.

Resided, By the Senace and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the Joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to impulse into the expediency of establishing such regulations for the government of such districts lately in rebellion against the United States as shall have refused, or may breakfer refuse, to adopt the and proposed amendment as may be found unreasony for the presentant of the government in those districts.

PANOLE TESTIMONY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., VI.) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely upon the ball authorizing the reception of partole testimony in the United States Courts for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Mr. WILSON (Rep. Mass.) from the Military Committee reported the joint resolution approved March 2, 1865, be published in secondance with the pian authorized by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and moved that the same be indefinitely positioned.

The resolution was finally, on the motion of Mr. ANTHONY,

The resolution was finally, on the motion of Mr. ANTHONY,

The resolution was finally, on the motion of Mr. ANTHONY,

said State of the unspecupied sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, and the unoccupied parts of sections, so designated, which may be wholly or in part within the miles of the proposed road. The patents therefor to be issued for 20 sections for such five unles completed, and the sum of \$20,000 is appropriated for the survey of the lands, under the direction of the President. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

hullon, Which at the usual number of copy.

Resolved. That the usual number of copy.

Brailer of Congress for the present year be printed for the me.

Sanate and 500 extra copies for the use of the Library.

THE INDIAN BURKAU.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report for the information of the Senate what reads have been purchased in epes market by the Indian Burean since the lat day of January lest, said report to specify in detail the number or quantity of articles perchased, the prices paid or agreed to be paid therefor, and the name of the party or parties from whom the same were purchased.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Pension agents by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate amended by the Hense to limit the number of agencies to three for each State or Territory, and providing that no admittons agreen shall be established in any State where the pension paid do not exceed \$400,000 for the preceding year, and the term of all aguits appointed since January 1, 1906, shall e pire within 30 days after the passage of the act, and the Predicts the required to nominate their successors within 15 days from the same date, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments substituting the act of the ist of Januar tee, with amendments substituting the act of the ist of Januar tee, with amendments substituting the act of the ist of Januar tee.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NERRARKA BILL.

At 1 o'clock the hill to admit Nebraska came up as the uninished business of resterday.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep. Mich) took the floor in advocacy of he bill and opposition to the amendment of Mr. Brown, that the sat shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise on account of color in Nebraska. He (Mr. Howard) did not agree with the Senator from Massachasetts, that it was a violation of the Declaration of Independence to deay the franchise to colored persons. He did not regard the right to vote as a natural right, not as a constitutional right. In the previous history of the egislature no such conditions as were now proposed were attached to a bill for the admission of a new State. Nebraska and Colorado had compiled with all the conditions imposed on the mabling act. It was a departure from the good with which should regulate the conduct of Congress toward the

JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) took the floor at the co

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech in opposition to the hill and to Mr. Brown's amendment.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), moved to amend Mr. Brown's amendment by providing for the ratification of the fundamental condition of no exolation from political rights on account of color by the Legislature of Nebrasia, instead of, as in Mr. Brown's amendment by the people of the Territory. He explained his position it offering the above. At the last session of Congress he was in favor of the admission of Colorado, and was willing to see it done without any conditions, but the necessity that controlled his rote on that question had passed away. The Senate was assured of a two-thirds Republican vote and after the 4th of March, it would be still stronger. He hoped Mr. Brown would adopt this amendment, and that Mr. Wade would let the bill be amended and passed.

Mr. WADE (feet, Ohio) said he was misunderatood on what he had said. He did not state or intend to be understood that when the States adopted the Constitutional Amendment they were entitled to come here at all hazards. The proposition to which he (Mr. Wade) adhered was, that when the Constitutional Amendment was adopted by three-fourths of the States, and adopted by the seconded States, their relations in figure of the seconded States, their relations in a loyal form, all other things being equal, they ought to be assimitted if represented by loyal men.

Mr. EESENDER (Rep., Gep., Mo. said that men pretending to

which he was bound to recognize. This was a question which he had a right to examine. He was free to say that if from the government of a State he saw that he had a constitution under which it would be safe to admit it, he would be willing to saint it. With regard to the new formation of these States, he held that he had a right to lequire what kind of a constitution they had. It might be a question preliminary with him after these States had adopted the amendment, whether they had a government which gave them a right to adopt it. He would not yield eac tota of the guarantees already lossisted apon, and such further guarantees as might be needed. He did not know that any other would be necessary.

Mr. HKOWN (Rep., Me.), at 4:45, moved that the Senate adjourn. Leet. Yens, 14. Nays, 25.

Mr. DAVIS (Hem. Ky.) would like to know of Mr. Fer sene den whether, if the State of Tennessee had not railined the amendment, but had adopted the State Constitution she now has, he if Fersendern) would have voted for the admission of that State.

Mr. HENDERICKS (Den. Ind.) addressed the State is a mendment of the state of the same and so the state in the state of the state of the same and selected the state.

dr. HENDRICKS (Dem. Ind.) addressed the Senate in op-

15; Nava. 20.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the pending amendment be practed for the use of the Senate. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a time when Mr. WADE could see importance in a question involving human rights. He (Mr. Wade) was new trying to pass through the Senate a bill is direct violation of human rights. At the conclusion of rise remarks be again moved an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was again defeated—Yene, 13, Naya, 13.

rs. 19.
If WADE took the floor in reply to Mr. Summer.
Ir. HENDRICKS moved to postpone the further considerato the bill till the 7th of January next.
Ir. KIRK WOOD (Rep., Iswa) said he could not bear Mr.
mer characterize the Constitution of Nebraska as editions
hout entering his protest against it. The Constitution of
praska was in this respect the same as the Constitution of

own.

Mr SUMNER esked if he (Mr. Kirkwood) thought that proison of the Coestitution of Iowa was right!

Mr. KIRKWOOD—I Il say to the Senator that it is none of
is business. It is the business of the people of Iowa.

Mr SUMNER resumed the floor—The Constitution of Towa
cas not before the Senate. If it was, he should express his
content on it.

on it. M. R. at 6 o'clock, moved an adjournment, which as lest by a vote of 18 Nays against 11 Yeas.

Mr. POMEROY (kep., Kansas) took the floor in opposition Mr. Brown's amendment.

Mr. From a antendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., VL) rose to address the Senate: buckled, at 650 o'clock, to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSIONS.

Mr. UPSON (Rep., Mich.), on leave, introduced a ill supplementary to the act of April 1, 1864, to increase the ensions of pensioners. Referred to Committee on Revolution-

The bill makes the act apply to all the surviving widows of soldlers of the Revolution at \$100 per annum.

A CORECTION.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Teun.) corrected a statement made by him in debate on Monday relative to a demand made by the Governor of North Carolina on the Governor of Tennessee for the person of Capt. Nelson, indicted in the former State-for murder arising out of the performance of milliary duties under Gen. Stoneman. The present acting Governor of North Carolina on the Governor of Tennessee. It was possible that he (Maynard) might have been mistaken, but he had certainly understood the facts to be as he originally stated them.

MEDALS—LIGHT BOAT—TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

Mr. HUBBARD (Rep., West Va.,) introduced a joint resolution authorizing medals to be distributed to honorably discharged soldiers from the State of West Virginia, through the mails tree of postage. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD (Rep., Cann.), the Committee on Connacree was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light off Eack Rock Harbor, on the coast of Connecticution of Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Md.), the Committee on

establishing a light off Black Rock Harbor, on the coass of Connection.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS (Dem. Md.), the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Internal Revenue law, so as to dispense with the tax on gross receipts.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting that contracts are reported to have been recently given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Indian goods to persons not the lowest bidders, and whose samples vere inferior—calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information on the subject, and directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into it.

Mr. I.E. III. OND (Dem., Ohio) objected, and the resolution was not received.

ras not received.
THE REBEL PLOT TO BURN CHICAGO.
On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., III.), the Presiden

On motion of Mr. WARD (Rep. N. Y.), the Secretary of the Navy was directed to communicate a statement of the amounts charged to the State Department since the lat of May, 1885, for services rendered by naval vessels.

The House proceeded in the morning boar to the call of committees for reports.

THE OREGON LAND GRANTS PASSID.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. McRUER, from the Com-mittee on Public Lands, to amend the net granting lands to Dregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon, was taken up, read for the third time, and, by a vote of 79 to 20, massed, p. Edgene City to the eastern columnity of Young passed.

Mr. McRUER (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Public
Lands, reported a bill granting limits to Oregon to said in constructing a military wagon road from Dalles City, on the Columbin River, to Fort Boise, on Snake River.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs McRUER
said HENDERSON (Rep. Oregon), and opposed by Mr.
LE BLOND (Dem., Ohio), who said that the granting of public

On motion of Mr. THAYER (Rep. Pa.), an amendment was inserted that the grant made by the bill should not embrace any mineral lands of the United States.

The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 35.

KANSAS RAILHOAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. DRIGGS (Rep. Mich.), from the Land Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1863, granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes.

It authorizes the construction of any portion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in a way emitable for the use of a steam fraction engine with its train of cars, and reduces the grant of land from ten sections per mile to live sections.

The bill, after some alebate, was recommitted.

The bill, after some debate, was recommitted.

The bill, after some debate, was recommitted.

Mr. HOLMES (Rep. N. Y.), from the same Committee, reouted back a bill to amend the second section of the act to
atherize the Legislatures of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiuna and
commisses to sell school hands. The bill proposes to permit
herse Logislatures to lease for 15 years mineral lands contained in the grants.

the late Rebel States. The amendment was agreed to and the lall passed.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) offered a resolution to pay Arnell. Campbell and Hawkins, members from Tennessee, unleage for the last session. He said they had been in attendance during a part of the session, before the State was admitted. Referred to Committee on Mileage.

(In motion of Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead act, so as to require from the settler an eath that he had not borne arms against the United States. Mr. INGERSOLI, (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution in reference to contracts for Indian goods, which had been objected to this morning, and it was agreed to.

The APPROFICATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whele on the State of the Union, Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Pa.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executives, and sudicial Appropriation bill.

State of the Onsideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., lows) moved to strike out the paragraph, for Cierical Assistants in the Executive Department, and the words Cierk of Pardons. He did so in view of the improper use of the pardoning power, and referred to the hot that the greatest pirate of the country had received a pardon, and had been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in a Southern College.

and an account of the property of the amendment on the ground that the President had been called upon for information in reference to pardons, and it would be impossible for the President to rake them all out with his own hands. He found the Florida Legislature of traitors had been recently vising the Dry Tortugas and investigating the claims of persons there, to pardon, and had taken up the case of Grenfel, the notions leader of the conspiracy to burn Glicago. He thought the President would constantly require the services of a Clerk of Pardons.

of Pardons.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) sustained the amendment, and said he had learned that all the purdons sent South by Adams Express Company were marked with the letters or figures C. D. \$500, and that the sum was collected on each of them.

Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) suggested that it was cheap enough.

[Laughter.]
Mr. SCOFIELD would not assent that such was the fact, although he had thought the authority for the statement was

ood. The amendment was agreed to and the words "Clerk of

The amendment was agreed to and the words "Clerk of Pardons" struck from the bill.

Mr. HENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.) moved to add to the paragraph appropriating \$6,000,000 for Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue a proviso that no Collector and Assessors should be entitled to salary until confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the amendment, arguing that it would simply amount to an intimation to those officers that they should help themselves. He thought there was quite corruption enough in the Internal Revenue Department without holding out an additional incentive to froud.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ghio) suggested a modification to the amendment so as to except cases of commissions to fill vacancies that may have happened by death or resignation during the recess of the Senate. He declared that while the President was armed by the Constitution with all executive power, it had never been prefended that, under pretence of executing the laws, he could remove men from office, not because of infading to the product of their trust.

Mr. EANDALL Dem. Pal, inquired whether Prevident are the senate of the prevident was a supplied to their trust.

ipt to their trust.
Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) inquired whether President for admitted on a loyal form, an other image series of the responsibility of the presented by loyal men.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) inquired whether President Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) inquired whether President Mr. RESSENDIEN (Rept. Mr.) and that men pretenting to act upon the Constitutional Amendment were not the Legislative and the constitution of the Constitution of the Research of the same manner as freedent Johnson was said to have done the was set forth in the report of the Recentarius to committee, Royalmand, the did not know what he sheald did not during his wholed Mr. Randall that he spoke of remaining the case. His anderstanding was that he able to in a specific case. His anderstanding was that he hald wright to in specific case. His anderstanding was that he hald wright to in specific case. His anderstanding was that he hald wright to in specific case. His anderstanding was that he hald wright to in specific case. His anderstanding was that he hald wright to in specific case. His anderstanding was that he hald wright to in specific case. His anderstanding was not the logistic value of the president down the providence of the providence of the president down the providence of the president down the president down the same manner as freedent Johnson was said to have done to have a president down the same manner as freedent Johnson was said to have done to

Mr. RINGHAM went on to explain his ideas on the subject of appointments or removals from effice, and said that if they were made by the President for corrupt purposes, he was guitty of a higher crime and misdemeanor, and the decision of that question belonged in the first pince to the linus.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) suggested that the gentlemas from Ohlo (Bingham) had given him some sort of notice of what he was going to do with the President. He (Randhi) doubted not that the President's acts would stand by themselves, and there igo the scener he (Righam) commenced his work and seased

delphia Navy Yard who dared to say that they were in favor of Congress.

Mr. RANDALL said that Mr. Lincoln, while he was President, had written an autograph letter to the working men and the Philadelphia. Navy Yard, expressing the sentiment that he (Randall) who was then a candisiate for Congress, should be defeated at all hazards. He felt huministed that the Presidents had done such an act. His colleague was aware that during the administration of President Lincoln, a secret committee was organized in Philadelphia, headed by an excharrif, to inquire into the politics of every man, woman and child in the employment of the Government. Every woman employed in the United States Arsenal, whose brother happeness to be a Democrat, was dismissed. And yet his distinguished colleagues had the effrentery to complain of removals by President Johnson. He (Randall) was only serry that the President had not carried the war further into Africa.

Mr. O'NETLL was phened to hear his colleague express his munitation at the employment of a naval board at Philadelphia to inquire into the politics of employee. He considers is also trained and a mastementor in the Secretary of the Navy to call upon the officers to perform such miserable work. Many of the men who were thus discharged had passed a competitive examination.

Mr. EANDALL—Yes, and some of them were indicted for

whole surgraph.

Mr. LE BLUND (Dem., Ohio) opposed the amendment. He comarked that his colleague (Hingham) had thrown out an inti-mation that removal from office for political ressens was cor-

his vote, be done when that plea no longer existed. He Chanler) was not for excluding white men from offices in the
Trensury for the purpose of letting in black women; and cared
nothing for the gentleman's (Farnswerth) love of philanthrophy
or love of females. [Laughter].

Mr. STEVENS made some remarks calculated to bring back
the Committee to the question under consideration. He condemned the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the dietribution among the clerks of the appropriation male for exire
compensation. He found its only justification in the hibbs a book,
however, which was not good authority in this House,
[laughter,] as it took from those who had nothing and gave to
those who had much. The discretion conferred on the Secretary
in that matter has been used without discretion and with grows
partiality for two years past.

The question was taken on Gen. Farnsworth's amendment to
strike out the whole paragraph for extra compensation, and it
was agreed to.

was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARDING (Rep., III.) an amendment was adopted directing preference to be given of appointments to persons in indigent circumstances, and the dependents of those who had fallen in the service of the country.

Pending the consideration of the paragraph appropriating \$80,000 for seeds to be distributed by the agricultural department, which appropriation Gen. Parasworth moved to end town to \$80,000, and Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) to \$40,000, the Committee rese

On motion of Mr. DENNY (Rep., Washington Territory) the President was requested to communicate all correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the joint occupancy of the island of San Juan, Washington Territory.

ton Territory.

THE AMERICAN INVASION OF MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL (Rep., Ky.) the President was requested to communicate any further information in reference to the occupation of Mexican territory by United States troops, that he may have received since his measage of the £th inst. on

the same subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. Y.) proposed that to morrow be devoted to debate in Committee of the Whole on the President's Angust lessage.

Mr. STEVENS hoped no such arrangement would be made.

there were no quorum present to morrow, the effect would be
go into Committee for general debate. But he did not wan;

its that now, when they were about adjourning for two

ocks. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep. III.) remarked that a good many tembers find been pressing for the floor in Committee of the

members hid been pressing for the floor in Committee of the Whole, desiring to make speeches, and he thought no time would be lost by devoting to morrow to general decate.

Mr. STEVENS suggested as an amendment to morrow and every day during the vacation. [Lamphter.]

The SPEAKER initinated that that amendment was bardly, in order, as both Houses had resolved not to be in session.

Without making any definite arrangement on the subject, but with the general understanding that the proceedings of to-mor-row would be confined to general debate, the House, at 45; n., adjourned. DISASTROUS FIRE IN MEMPHIS..

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST. MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—A terribic calamity occurred here

this morning. The confectionery establishment of Joseph Speeht, No. 36 Madison-st., took fire between 3 and 4 o'clock. About 25 persons were asleep in the third and fourth story of the building. The fire, which originated in the cellar from some unknown cause, filled the apper stories with smoke and the fumes of burning charcoal, while the flames in part cut off egress by the stairs. Fourteen persons were sufficiented in their rooms or lost their lives in astempting to escape by leaping from the windows. The killed were as follows:

windows. The killed were as follows:

Wm. Jehle and wife, the latter a daughter of Mr. Specht, both, sufficeated: Wm. C. Honke, killed by leaping from a window; Frank Rudelhuler, a German postry cook; Lucinda Ringwold, colored, and two children; a German cook; named Phillip; Dolly Flint, colored; John Gorman, confectioner; Fred. A: French, cook, our white and one colored man, both waiters and a colored woman, names not known. An infant child of, Mr. and Mrs. Jehle was found affer in the room with them, the only saved of these remaining in the room.

Mr. Specht saved himself by tying curtains together and climbing down the ballustrade on the second story. Joseph Barthol jumped from the fourth story into a madhole in the alley, and saved his life. Mr. Walter and clerk leaped from the fourth story and caught on a window-shutter of the third story, where he held himselfs until rescued by the firemen. Several others, were saved by ladders from the fourth story windows. The fire was extinguished before the building was entirely destroyed. The front walls remain standing.